

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1244825-0

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE 1/31/74	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/21/74 - 1/30/74
TITLE OF CASE U.S. SENATOR ADLAI E. STEVENSON, III - VICTIM		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY jla
		CHARACTER OF CASE EXTORTION; CONGRESSIONAL ASSASSINATION STATUTE	

REFERENCE: Chicago airtel to the Bureau dated 1/23/74.

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Chicago files reflect that [REDACTED] date of birth [REDACTED] was arrested on 8/27/67 at Chicago, Illinois, in possession of a 1961 Buick reported stolen in Gary, Indiana. [REDACTED] was a passenger in this vehicle and other subjects advised he was picked up as a hitchhiker. Assistant U.S. Attorney, Chicago, declined prosecution. This matter was reported to the Bureau in Chicago case captioned "[REDACTED] ITSMV - JDA, OO: Chicago," Chicago file 26-51707.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

- 3 - Bureau
 1 - USA, Chicago (ATTN: AUSA [REDACTED])
 1 - U.S. Secret Service, Chicago (Via Courier)
 2 - Chicago (89-140)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency	[REDACTED]		
Request Recd.	155		
Date Fwd.	2/12/74		
How Fwd.	55 FEB 19 1974		
By	[REDACTED]		

- A* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Chicago (Attention: AUSA [redacted])
1 - U.S. Secret Service, Chicago (Via Courier)

Report of: [redacted]

Office: CHICAGO

Date: 1/31/74

Field Office File #: 89-140

Bureau File #:

Title: [redacted]

U.S. SENATOR ADLAI E.
STEVENSON, III - VICTIM

Character: EXTORTION; CONGRESSIONAL ASSASSINATION STATUTE

Synopsis:

[redacted] born [redacted] was discharged from his employment on 2/4/73. He filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board, Chicago, and wrote U.S. Senator ADLAI E. STEVENSON, III, seeking assistance before National Labor Relations Board. Following receipt of a letter from Senator STEVENSON's Chicago Office to the effect that nothing could be done for him, he called that office twice on 12/18/73 or 12/19/73 advising an assistant "he would come down there with a gun to get his rights." [redacted] called the office on 1/3/74 demanding an appointment with the Senator. After being told it would take months to schedule an appointment, he stated he wanted an appointment soon or he would go to Washington with a gun. On 1/10/74, he called again demanding a personal letter from Senator STEVENSON that nothing more could be done for him or "he had better not show his face in this town again." In addition to these telephone threats, [redacted] wrote a letter on 10/30/73 to the General Counsel, Office of Appeals, National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C., with a copy to Senator STEVENSON, stating "I will use any method leading up to and including physical violence to protect those rights, so act now and do your duty." [redacted] was interviewed on 1/22/74 and admitted making phone threats and writing letter dated 10/30/73. On 1/22/74, AUSA, Chicago, declined prosecution for violation of Title 18, Sections 876 (Extortion) and 351 (Congressional Assassination Statute), U.S. Code. On 1/27/74, [redacted] called the Chicago FBI Office making threats to kill Senator Stevenson. On 1/28/74, AUSA recontacted and he declined for same reasons as given on 1/22/74.

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Investigation in this matter was predicated upon receipt of a letter at the Chicago Office of the FBI from [redacted] Special Assistant to United States Senator ADLAI E. STEVENSON, III, whose office is located at 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. This letter is set forth as follows:

"Our office has been attempting to be of assistance to a constituent, Mr. [redacted] of [redacted], Chicago, Illinois, who contacted us several months ago in connection with a complaint he had filed with the National Labor Relations Board against his former employer. The Board dismissed Mr. [redacted]'s charge and, although Mr. [redacted] submitted additional material in the hope the Board would reconsider its decision, the Board adhered to its original decision.

"Since receiving the final notification of the Board's decision, Mr. [redacted] has called our Staff Assistant who was most recently working on his case to express his dissatisfaction with the Board's decision and to seek our continued assistance (unfortunately, there is absolutely nothing further that our office can do). In two conversations, Mr. [redacted] told our assistant he would come down "there" with a gun to get "his rights." In a subsequent conversation with the Senator's secretary in our Chicago office, Mr. [redacted] stated he wanted an appointment to see the Senator soon or he would go to Washington with a gun. (In an October 30 letter to the NLRB, a copy of which Mr. [redacted] sent to our office, Mr. [redacted] also referred to using "any method leading up to and including physical violence to protect" his rights.)

"Although I realize that people very often will use strong language in moments of frustration, I felt it best to report these incidents to you."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 1/31/74

Ms. [] Special Assistant to United States Senator ADLAI E. STEVENSON, III, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised that on March 28, 1973, Senator STEVENSON's Chicago office received a letter dated March 27, 1973, from [] Chicago, Illinois, telephone []. The letter requested Senator STEVENSON's assistance in a case before the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) wherein [] alleged that his previous employer, Republic Freight Systems, Incorporated, violated Sections 7 and 810 (a) of the National Labor Relations Act when they discharged him on February 2, 1973. He alleges he was discharged because he engaged in protected union activities.

Ms. [] furnished their office case file which reflects the following information:

[] began working as a [] for Republic Freight Systems in August, 1964, and in 1970, he became a []. On January 24, 1973, he was discharged because he allegedly called a union meeting on company time without obtaining prior permission. Following the submission of a petition signed by 27 of his co-workers to the effect that the foreman had, in fact, given [] permission to hold the meeting, the Union interceded in his behalf and the company rescinded his discharge and paid him in full for all the work he had lost because of the discharge. He was given a second and final discharge on February 2, 1973, for leaving his work area without permission. On April 3, 1973, [] filed a charge with NLRB concerning his first dismissal on January 24, 1973, which was handled under NLRB file number []. The Regional Director of NLRB refused to issue a complaint in this case (number []) since [] had been "made whole" and the policies of the act effectuated as a result of his reinstatement with full back pay. [] filed an appeal (case number []) on April 23, 1973, which was denied on May 18, 1973, for essentially the reasons relied upon by the Regional Director.

Interviewed on 1/21/74 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 89-140

by SA [] /jla Date dictated 1/25/74

- 3 -

2
CG 89-140

On February 12, 1973, [] filed his first charge with the NLRB concerning his second and final discharge on February 2, 1973, for leaving his work area without permission which was handled under NLRB case number []

The Regional Director, on March 16, 1973, dismissed []'s charge in this case (number []) because [] had refused to cooperate in the conduct of the investigation. This decision was sustained by the General Counsel of NLRB on April 13, 1973. The file contains various letters between Senator STEVENSON's office, the NLRB and [] relating to these cases.

The file also contains a letter dated October 30, 1973, from [] addressed to the General Counsel Office of Appeals, NLRB, Washington, D. C. 20570, a copy of which was received at Senator STEVENSON's office on October 31, 1973. This letter states as follows:

"Re: []

"Gentlemen:

"In regard to the above-captioned case I have supplied your office with material enough to write a book and yet you continue to stand steadfast on my guaranteed federal rights as willed in the Congressional enactment of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended.

"You know the particulars in this case: you know that the company selected a black man (John Anderson) to sign a false statement against me and you know that the Union selected a black man (State Senator Cecil Partee) to act as Hearing Officer in the matter of my discharge of Feb 2, 1973, from Republic Freight Systems.

"Gentlemen, I wish to advise you of a fact: your refusal to issue a complaint in this case and the four (4) other cases I filed with your office is nothing less than a cover-up of the dirty work leveled on me by the company and the Union and I will not stand for it. I was employed by Republic for nine long years and I am married with a family of four (4) children and I do intend to be reinstated in full to my job.

3
CG 89-140

"Further, obviously you are below par in your subject matter as regard Labor law: until such time as a case has been filed in court you do not have the authority to close my cases.

"Further still gentlemen, I regard my willed rights as I regard the sacredness of my home and I will use any method leading up to and including physical violence to protect those rights, so act now and do your duty.

"CC: Stevenson, Metcalfe
Percy, Murphy

"Very truly yours
S. [redacted]"

Ms. [redacted] advised that on December 18 or 19, 1973, [redacted] a staff assistant in that office, received two calls from [redacted] concerning a letter which [redacted] sent to [redacted] on December 7, 1973, stating that although Senator STEVENSON "remains sympathetic" to his plight, Senator STEVENSON could not advise him of further action. [redacted] was very angry and during his first call stated he would come down here with a gun to get his right. During a second call, [redacted] renewed his statement of using a gun to get what he wanted.

Ms. [redacted] stated that [redacted] again called on January 3, 1974, and spoke with [redacted] a secretary in that office. [redacted] demanded an appointment with Senator STEVENSON. After being told it would take months to schedule an appointment, he replied that the Senator could be here tomorrow if he wanted to and the Senator should be told that he [redacted] wants an appointment soon or he will go to Washington with a gun.

Ms. [redacted] further advised that [redacted] called her on January 10, 1974, indicating he was not satisfied with a letter Ms. [redacted] had sent him concerning Senator STEVENSON's inability to aid him further. [redacted] became vulgar and demanded a personal letter from Senator STEVENSON stating he could not aid him or "he had better not show his face in this town again." When asked to explain what he meant by this statement, he responded "you know damn well what I mean and he had better get that letter soon."

The file reflects [redacted]'s Social Security Number as [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/31/74

[redacted] Secretary, Chicago Office of United States Senator ADLAI E. STEVENSON, III, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised that on January 3, 1974, she received a call from an individual who identified himself as [redacted]. He demanded an appointment with Senator STEVENSON. It was explained to him that the Senator was not in Chicago but that office would be happy to contact him when a meeting could be set up. [redacted] asked if it would be in the next couple of days to which he was told it might take a couple of months due to scheduling difficulties. He replied that the Senator could be here tomorrow if he wanted to and he [redacted] wanted us to get word to him that he wants an appointment soon or he will go to Washington with a gun.

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Interviewed on 1/21/74 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 89-140by SA [redacted] /jla Date dictated 1/25/74

- 6 -

CG 89-140

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On January 22, 1974. Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) [REDACTED], Chicago, Illinois, was contacted and advised of the facts in this matter. AUSA [REDACTED] requested that [REDACTED] be interviewed.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 1/31/74

[] Staff Assistant to United States Senator ADLAI E. STEVENSON, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised he was assigned the [] case in Senator STEVENSON's office. Mr. [] stated he was working on the case when []'s October 30, 1973, letter to the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) was received.

On December 7, 1973, [] wrote [] advising that although Senator Stevenson remains sympathetic to his plight, we could not advise him of further action. [] stated that on December 18, 1973, or December 19, 1973, [] called twice indicating he had received the letter of December 7, 1973. [] was very angry and during his first call he stated he would come down here with a gun to get "his rights." During the second call, he renewed his statement of using a gun to get what he wanted.

[] stated that [] called on January 3, 1974, inquiring about his case. During this conversation, he became extremely angered and stated "you told me and my gun wouldn't get what I want but you're wrong and I will get my rights." He was of the opinion he was being framed and vented much of his anger at the hearing officer, [] who is a state legislator. He then demanded an appointment with Senator STEVENSON and at this point, was referred to [], a secretary in that office. [] stated he has never met [] but has only spoken with him on the telephone.

Interviewed on 1/22/74 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 89-140

by SA [] jla Date dictated 1/25/74

- 8 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 1/31/74

[redacted], [redacted], Chicago, Illinois, was contacted and advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents. [redacted] was furnished with an Interrogation; Advice of Rights" form which he read, stated he understood but declined to sign.

[redacted] stated he was discharged from his job at Republic Freight Systems, 3700 West 47th Street, Chicago, Illinois, on February 2, 1973, after nine years of employment. [redacted] alleged he was discharged in violation of the National Labor Relations Act as amended.

He was a [redacted] at this company and was discharged for simply going to see the office manager without permission. Although this was a violation of company rules, this rule was never enforced and it was common practice to see the manager without first obtaining permission. [redacted] feels he has since been "black balled" by the union as he was recently fired from another job after a few days.

[redacted] admitted writing the October 30, 1973, letter to the General Counsel of the Office of Appeals, National Labor Relations Board, with copies to Senators STEVENSON and PERCY, wherein he states:

"Further still gentlemen, I regard my willed rights as I regard the sacredness of my home and I will use any method leading up to and including physical violence to protect those rights, so act now and do your duty."

[redacted] indicated he recently called United States Senator STEVENSON's Chicago office requesting an appointment and was told it would take months to schedule an appointment. [redacted] stated he told the staff assistant that "If I don't get an appointment, he better not show his face in town."

On another occasion, he spoke with one of Senator STEVENSON's staff assistants and told him "I'll go to Washington with a gun to get my rights."

Interviewed on 1/22/74 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 89-140

by SA [redacted] and
SA [redacted] /jla Date dictated 1/25/74

- 9 -

2

CG 89-140

[] stated he feels the only way to correct the wrongs committed against him is to bring national attention to his cause. He further indicated that if his "willed rights" are not respected, he is going to cause somebody trouble. [] was questioned concerning the individuals he will bring trouble. [] responded he will bring trouble to anyone who has the power to correct these wrongs but fails to do so.

[] advised his "willed rights" are those rights which are given him by the United States Constitution. He stated he would use any means up to and including physical violence to protect his willed rights.

[] was advised of the provisions of the Extortion and Congressional Assassination Statutes.

The following is a physical description of [] as obtained through observation and interview:

Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	[]
Height	5'9"
Weight	150
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown.

CG 89-140

AFD/jla

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On January 22, 1974, Assistant United States Attorney [redacted], Chicago, advised [redacted] has not violated Federal law in his phone threats to Senator STEVENSON since the calls were not made across state lines and therefore, not in violation of Title 18, Section 876, United States Code, Extortion. The letter written October 30, 1973, is not a violation of this statute since the letter is addressed to the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board and only contains a general threat to use physical violence to protect his "willed rights." Assistant United States Attorney [redacted] stated that the Congressional Assassination Statute, Title 18, Section 351, United States Code, has not been violated since [redacted] has not committed an assault on Senator STEVENSON. Assistant United States Attorney [redacted] suggested that Senator STEVENSON's office proceed locally against [redacted].

On January 22, 1974, Miss [redacted] 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, was recontacted and advised of Assistant United States Attorney [redacted]'s prosecutive opinion. Miss [redacted] stated that office does not wish to proceed locally against [redacted].

On January 22, 1974, SA [redacted] Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois, was advised of the pertinent facts in this matter.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 1/31/74

At 8:40 p.m., a caller, who identified himself as [] of [] Chicago, Illinois, telephonically contacted the Chicago Office of the FBI. [] advised two FBI Agents had been out to see him in the past week in regards to threats he [] had made in a letter to United States Senator ADLAI E. STEVENSON. [] demanded to be told the results of the investigation concerning him. [] was told that all FBI investigations were held in confidence and that no information could be provided him. At this point he became extremely violent using extremely vulgar language. [] was requested to continue any further conversation in a calm and courteous manner. [] was allowed several minutes of uninterrupted speaking to vent emotions in the hope that a more detailed explanation of []'s situation might ensue.

[] was queried as to the names of the FBI Agents contacting him to which [] replied "A black guy and a white guy," and again demanded to be told the results of the investigation. [] was again told no such information could be provided him to which [] responded "You tell that son-of-a-bitch, mother (obscene) STEVENSON that I'm going to kill him. He better not go out in public again." [] then terminated the call.

Moments later, another call was received and caller was identified as [] Because of the seriousness of the call and the threat to United States Senator STEVENSON, the call was directed to SA []

Interviewed on 1/27/74 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 89-140

by SPC [] jla

Date dictated 1/30/74

- 12 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 1/31/74

At approximately 8:58 p.m., on January 27, 1974, Security Control Clerk [] advised that he was in receipt of a telephone call from an individual who had previously telephoned him at the Chicago Office of the FBI and had threatened the life of Senator STEVENSON.

SA [] then took the telephone and attempted to talk to this individual who subsequently identified himself as []

At first, the caller could not be understood due to his rapid and loud speech.

The caller then mentioned that "civil rights" were involved and he was advised that in a civil rights matter, it would be necessary for him to contact this office in person during normal working hours. The caller was highly emotional and began to "rant" that he had a problem concerning Senator STEVENSON. He said that he had a problem with his employer and that he had written a letter to the National Labor Relations Board and Senator STEVENSON and that his union had sided with his employer and he had been out of work for a year. He said STEVENSON was a public servant since he, the caller, paid his taxes and that if he did not hear from STEVENSON, that he would then conclude that STEVENSON was part of the conspiracy against him. He also mentioned he was a "[]".

Caller was advised that he might wish to contact a lawyer which he refused to consider. He said he has children and has been unemployed for over a year. He also refused to consider "legal aid" lawyers.

Caller specifically stated that if STEVENSON did not help him, "he would get a rifle and kill him."

Caller continually used profane language and screamed and much of his conversation was unintelligible.

Interviewed on 1/27/74 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 89-140

by SA [] /jla

Date dictated 1/31/74

CG 89-140

2

Numerous attempts were made to try and calm the caller but after he would talk for a few sentences, he would begin to scream over the telephone and could not be understood.

The call was terminated at approximately 9:08 p.m.

CG 89-140

AFD/jla

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On January 28, 1974, Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) [] Chicago, Illinois, was recontacted and advised of []'s threats of January 27, 1974. AUSA [] stated he would again decline prosecution of [] for the same reasons as expressed on January 22, 1974.

On January 29, 1974, [] Staff Assistant to United States Senator ADLAI E. STEVENSON, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, was advised of []'s renewed threats of January 27, 1974, and AUSA []'s prosecutive opinion.

On January 30, 1974, Ms. [] Special Assistant to United States Senator ADLAI E. STEVENSON, III, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, was recontacted and advised of []'s renewed threats and AUSA []'s prosecutive opinion of January 27, 1974. Ms. [] advised she would contact Senator STEVENSON's Washington assistants to consider local action concerning []

Airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (89-140)

1/31/74

From: Director, FBI 89-2716-2
EX-112 REC-29

1-Mr. [redacted]
1-FGF

[redacted] AKA
[redacted]

U. S. SENATOR ADLAI E.
STEVENSON III - VICTIM
CONGRESSIONAL ASSASSINATION STATUTE,
EXTORTION
OO: CHICAGO

ReCGairtel to the Bureau 1/23/74.

Enclosed for WFO are two copies of reairtel.

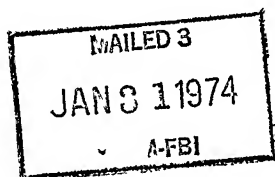
WFO advise local police authorities and Secret Service, Washington, D. C., concerning the threats to Senator Stevenson and insure that Senator Stevenson's Washington office is aware of threats.

Chicago immediately submit to Bureau and WFO an LHM suitable for dissemination to U. S. Secret Service. Insure that LHM contains description of subject.

For future guidance of Chicago, the Bureau should be advised immediately by teletype or, if circumstances dictate, by telephone of any information indicating a possible violation of Congressional Assassination Statute. Teletypes should be in a form suitable for immediate dissemination to U. S. Secret Service.

2 - WFO (Encs. 2)

JJC:dka
(7)



SEE NOTE PAGE TWO. . .



58 FEB 13 1974
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
 - Admin. _____
 - Comp. Syst. _____
 - Ext. Affairs _____
 - Files & Com. _____
 - Gen. Inv. _____
 - Ident. _____
 - Inspection _____
 - Intell. _____
 - Laboratory _____
 - Plan. & Eval. _____
 - Spec. Inv. _____
 - Training _____
 - Legal Coun. _____
 - Telephone Rm. _____
 - Director Sec'y _____

Airtel to SAC, Chicago

Re: [REDACTED] AKA [REDACTED]

NOTE: Chicago received information from the Chicago office of U. S. Senator Adlai E. Stevenson, III, that subject, who has been in touch with Stevenson's office concerning a complaint filed with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) against his former employer, had called a staff assistant of Senator Stevenson and stated he would "come down there with a gun to get his rights". In subsequent conversation with the Senator's secretary, he stated he wanted an appointment to see the Senator soon or he would "go to Washington with a gun". In a letter of 10/30/73, to the NLRB, he referred to using "any method leading up to and including physical violence to protect his rights". Subject's comments to the staff assistant were made on 12/18/73, and the comments to the secretary took place on 1/3/74. [REDACTED] was interviewed on 1/22/74, and AUSA, Chicago, advised [REDACTED] has not violated Federal law in his phone threats nor in his written threats. AUSA suggested Senator Stevenson's office should proceed locally against [REDACTED] Senator Stevenson's Chicago office was advised of this and stated that the office does not wish to proceed locally. Secret Service in Chicago has been advised.

F B I

Date: 1/23/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: *RC* SAC, CHICAGO (89-140) (P) *3*
10

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] aka
[REDACTED]
U.S. SENATOR ADLAI E. STEVENSON III -
VICTIM
CONGRESSIONAL ASSASSINATION STATUTE,
EXTORTION
OO: CHICAGO

The Chicago Division, received a letter from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Special Assistant to United States Senator ADLAI
E. STEVENSON III, whose office is located at 219 South
Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. Miss [REDACTED] advised as
follows:

Senator STEVENSON's Chicago Office has been
attempting to be of assistance to a constituent, Mr. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] of [REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois. [REDACTED]
contacted Senator STEVENSON's Chicago Office several months
ago in connection with a complaint he had filed with the
National Labor Relations Board against his former employer.
The Board dismissed [REDACTED]'s charge and, although [REDACTED]
submitted additional material in the hope the Board would
reconsider its decision, the Board adhered to its original
decision.

After receiving the final notification of the
Board's decision, [REDACTED] called a Staff Assistant to express
his dissatisfaction with the Board's decision and to seek
Senator STEVENSON's continued assistance. There was nothing
further Senator STEVENSON's Office could do and in two
conversations, [REDACTED] told the Staff Assistant he would
"come down there with a gun to get his rights".

REC-29

③ - Bureau
2 - Chicago

AFD/jaz
(5)

JAN 28 1974

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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CG 89-140

In a subsequent conversation with the Senator's Chicago secretary, [] stated he wanted an appointment to see the Senator soon or he would "go to Washington with a gun". Additionally, in a previous 10/30/73 letter to the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), a copy of which [] sent to Senator STEVENSON, [] also referred to using "any method leading up to and including physical violence to protect his rights".

On 1/21/74, Miss [] Special Assistant to U.S. Senator ADLAI E. STEVENSON was contacted at Senator STEVENSON's Chicago Office located at 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. Miss [] advised that [] wrote to Senator STEVENSON on 3/27/73, seeking assistance in a case before the NLRB wherein he alleged that his previous employer, Republic Freight Systems, Inc., violated Section 7 and 810 (2) of the NLR Act when they discharged him on 2/2/73. [] was a [] at this company and was discharged for leaving his work area without permission. [] alleged he was discharged because he engaged in protected union activities. On 3/16/73, the Regional Director of the NLRB dismissed []'s charge because [] refused to cooperate in the conduct of the investigation. On 12/7/73, [] was written a letter by [] Chicago Staff Assistant to U.S. Senator ADLAI E. STEVENSON advising that Senator STEVENSON could "not advise him of further action". On 12/18 or 19/73, [] called [] twice indicating he had received the 12/7/73 letter. It was during his first call that he first stated he would "come down there with a gun to get his rights".

Miss [] advised that on 1/3/74, [] called [] a secretary at this office, demanding an appointment with STEVENSON. When told it would take months to set up an appointment [] replied "the Senator could be here tomorrow if he wanted to" and he wanted the office to get word to him that he [] wants an appointment soon or he "will go to Washington with a gun". On 1/10/74, [] called [] stating "I'm going to get a letter from Senator STEVENSON and I'm going to get it or he had better not show his face in this town again." Miss [] stated that in addition to these telephone threats [] sent Senator STEVENSON a copy of a 10/30/73 letter addressed to the General Counsel, Office of Appeals, NLRB, Washington, D.C. wherein he states "Further still gentlemen, I regard my willed rights as I regard the sacredness of my home and I will use any method leading up to and including physical violence to protect those rights, so act now and do your duty".

CG 89-140

On 1/22/74, AUSA [] Chicago, Illinois, was contacted and advised of the facts in this matter. AUSA [] requested that [] be interviewed concerning this matter.

On 1/22/74, [] Chicago, was interviewed at his home by Bureau Agents. [] admitted writing the 10/30/73, letter to the NLRB and sending a copy to Senator STEVENSON. He additionally admitted calling STEVENSON's office demanding an appointment or he "better not show his face in town". [] stated "if his willd rights are not respected he is going to cause somebody trouble". When questioned concerning individuals who he feels are not respecting his rights, [] stated "anyone who has the power to correct the wrongs".

On 1/22/74, AUSA [] Chicago, advised [] has not violated Federal law in his phone threats to Senator STEVENSON since the calls were not made across state lines and therefore not in violation of Title 18, Section 876, USC, Extortion. The letter written 10/30/73, is not a violation of this statute since the letter is addressed to the General Counsel of the NLRB and only contains a general threat to use physical violence to protect his "willd rights". AUSA [] stated that the Congressional Assassination Statute, Title 18, Section 351, USC has not been violated since [] has not committed an assault on Senator STEVENSON. AUSA [] suggested that Senator STEVENSON's office proceed locally against []

On 1/22/74, Miss [] supra, was recontacted and advised of AUSA [] prosecutive opinion. Miss [] stated that office does not wish to proceed locally against []

On 1/22/74, SA [] Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois, was advised of the pertinent facts in this matter.

Report follows.

MESSAGE RELAY

b6
b7c

Date 2/6/74

Transmit in PLAINTEXT via teletype the attached URGENT message.
(plaintext or code) (priority)

FROM: Director, FBI

FIELD DISSEMINATION

TO:

- RUEADWW/ ☐ The President
RUEADWW/ ☐ The Vice President
 ☐ Att.: _____
RUEADWW/ ☐ White House Situation Room
 ☐ Att.: _____
RUEHOC/ ☐ Secretary of State
RUEAIIA/ ☐ Director, CIA
RUEKJCS/ ☐ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
 ☐ and National Indications Center
RUEACSI/ ☐ Department of the Army
RUEBGFA/ ☐ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)
RUEOLKN/ ☐ Naval Investigative Service
RUEADSS/ ☒ U. S. Secret Service (PID)
RUEBWJA/ ☐ Attorney General (☐ By messenger)
RUEBWJA/ ☐ Deputy Attorney General (☐ By messenger)
RUEBWJA/ ☐ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
 ☐ and Internal Security Section
 ☐ and General Crimes Section
RUEBWJA/ ☐ Immigration & Naturalization Service
RUEOIAA/ ☐ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Att.: SOO))
RUEOGBA/ ☐ Federal Aviation Administration
☐
☐

SACS:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
LEGATS:

FEB 6 1974
15:00
TELETYPE

REC-100

89-2111-3

FEB 7 1974

Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office) Unclassified Foreign Liaison Unit

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] AKA, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] U. S. SENATORS ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
III AND CHARLES H. SPERCY - VICTIMS, CONGRESSIONAL
ASSASSINATION STATUTE, EXTORTION.
(Text of message begins on next page.)

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Asst. Dir.: _____
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☒

WKA

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NR016 CG PLAIN

735PM NITEL FEBRUARY 5, 1974 RWR

TO DIRECTOR

WFO

FROM CHICAGO (89-140) 2P

FEB 05 1974
TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

CHANGED. [REDACTED] AKA, [REDACTED] US

SENATORS ADLAI E. STEVENSON, III AND CHARLES H. PERCY - VICTIMS,
CONGRESSIONAL ASSASSINATION STATUTE, EXTORTION, OO: CHICAGO.

TITLE CHANGED TO REFLECT US SENATOR CHARLES H. PERCY
AS ADDITIONAL VICTIM.

RE CHICAGO AIRTEL TO DIRECTOR, JANUARY 23, 1974;
BUREAU AIRTEL TO CHICAGO, JANUARY 31, 1974; AND CHICAGO REPORT
OF SA [REDACTED] JANUARY 31, 1974.

[REDACTED] TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED CHICAGO FBI ON FEB. 3 AND
FEB. 4, 1974. ON FEBRUARY 3, 1974, HE STATED THAT IF SOMETHING
IS NOT DONE ON HIS BEHALF "A WHOLE LOT OF PEOPLE ARE GOING TO
GET IT."

ON FEBRUARY 4, 1974, HE INDICATED THAT SINCE HIS COMPLAINTS
HAVE BEEN IGNORED "IT WILL BE VERY UNWISE FOR SENATORS
PERCY OR STEVENSON TO SHOW THEIR FACES AT PUBLIC GATHERINGS
OR MEETINGS." WHEN ASKED WHETHER HE WAS MAKING A THREAT,
[REDACTED] STATED "YOU CAN TAKE IT ANY DAMN WAY YOU WANT TO."

END PAGE ONE

1 Bent AS Orian

b6
b7C

Transmit attached by Facsimile - PLAINTEXT
TELETYPE SECTION

Priority **URGENT**

ATTENTION: MR. []

DIVISION 6

To: DIRECTOR, FBI

Date:

ROOM 5716

TELETYPE

From: SAC, CHICAGO (89-140)

Time Transmitted:

Subject: [] Aka. *2D*

Initials -

US SENATORS ADLAI E. STEVENSON, III

& CHARLES H. PERCY - VICTIMS

CONGRESSIONAL ASSASSINATION STATUTE; EXTORTION

☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☐ Newspaper clipping ☒ Photograph

☐ Artists Conception

☐ Other _____ & description of subject.

Special handling instructions:

Approved: *NW*

DM
ENCLOSURE

EX-109

REC-48

89-2766-4

7 FEB 12 1974

BC.

RM 5716

50
57-2-60 1974

6-8

WXA

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NR016 CG PLAIN

735PM NITEL FEBRUARY 5, 1974 RWR

TO DIRECTOR

WFO

FROM CHICAGO (89-140) 2P

FEB 05 1974
TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. A.D.-Adm. _____
Dep. A.D.-Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

CHANGED. [REDACTED] AKA, [REDACTED] US

SENATORS ADLAI E. STEVENSON, III AND CHARLES H. PERCY - VICTIMS,

CONGRESSIONAL ASSASSINATION STATUTE, EXTORTION, OO: CHICAGO

*Subject is a Negro, male, DOB [REDACTED] 5'9", 160 lbs
Black Hair, Brown Eyes, Social Security No. [REDACTED]*

TITLE CHANGED TO REFLECT US SENATOR CHARLES H. PERCY

AS ADDITIONAL VICTIM.

RE CHICAGO AIRTEL TO DIRECTOR, JANUARY 23, 1974;

BUREAU AIRTEL TO CHICAGO, JANUARY 31, 1974; AND CHICAGO REPORT
OF SA [REDACTED], JANUARY 31, 1974.

[REDACTED] TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED CHICAGO FBI ON FEB. 3 AND
FEB. 4, 1974. ON FEBRUARY 3, 1974, HE STATED THAT IF SOMETHING
IS NOT DONE ON HIS BEHALF "A WHOLE LOT OF PEOPLE ARE GOING TO
GET IT."

ON FEBRUARY 4, 1974, HE INDICATED THAT SINCE HIS COMPLAINTS
HAVE BEEN IGNORED "IT WILL BE VERY UNWISE FOR SENATORS
PERCY OR STEVENSON TO SHOW THEIR FACES AT PUBLIC GATHERINGS
OR MEETINGS." WHEN ASKED WHETHER HE WAS MAKING A THREAT,

[REDACTED] STATED "YOU CAN TAKE IT ANY DAMN WAY YOU WANT TO."

END PAGE ONE

57 FEB 20 1974

Supp. [REDACTED] CG
Chicago PD advised
of threats to publish photo to Bur.
by facsimile letter. Subject's
description obtained from [REDACTED]

6-86

PAGE TWO

[] ADDITIONALLY CONTACTED AUSA []
CHICAGO, DEMANDING RELIEF AND STATED IF HE (REFERRING TO
SENATOR STEVENSON) SHOWS HIS FACE IN PUBLIC, HE [] WOULD
DO HIS THING. AUSA [] ADVISED ON FEBRUARY 4, 1974, THREATS
DO NOT CONSTITUTE FEDERAL VIOLATION SINCE NOT IN INTERSTATE
COMMERCE. AUSA [] CONTACTED SENATOR STEVENSON'S OFFICE ADVISING
OF ADDITIONAL THREATS AND SUGGESTING RELIEF THROUGH
LOCAL PROSECUTION.

ON FEBRUARY 5, 1974, MS. [] SENATOR STEVENSON'S
CHICAGO OFFICE, AND MRS. [] SENATOR PERCY'S CHICAGO
OFFICE ADVISED OF ABOVE THREATS. MRS. [] ADVISED SENATOR
PERCY WILL BE IN CHICAGO ON FEBRUARY 8, 1974.

US SECRET SERVICE, CHICAGO, ADVISED.

CHICAGO SUBMITTING LHM.

WFO AT WASHINGTON, DC ADVISE SENATOR STEVENSON'S AND
SENATOR PERCY'S WASHINGTON OFFICES OF ABOVE THREATS.

END

#

FBIHQ KLJ CLR

WFO SA
per Chicago 2/6/74
WFO handle 2/6/74

[]

AA to Sen. Percy &
"Stevenson"

advised 2/6/74 CSO/BF

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b6
b7c

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/29/74

FROM :

SAC, CHICAGO (89-140) (C)

SUBJECT:

(C)
[REDACTED] aka;
US SENATORS
ADLAI E. STEVENSON III,
AND CHARLES H. PERCY -
VICTIMS
CONGRESSIONAL ASSASSINATION STATUTE,
EXTORTION
OO: Chicago

Re Chicago report of SA [REDACTED]
dated 1/31/74 and Chicago nitel to Director and WFO
dated 2/5/74.

Enclosed are three copies of a Letterhead
Memorandum (LHM) for dissemination to the United States
Secret Service.

On February 3, 1974, [REDACTED] telephonically
spoke with Special Agent (SA) [REDACTED] and on
February 4, 1973, spoke with SA [REDACTED] both of
whom were on complaint duty at that time.

In view of the declination of the Assistant
United States Attorney in this matter, no further
investigation being conducted by Chicago.

3 - ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Enc 1-3)
1 - Chicago

AFD/cas
(3)

REC-16

89-2766-6

15 APR 1 1974

SIX



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

EXP. PROC.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 89-140

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
March 29, 1974

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] ALSO KNOWN AS;
UNITED STATES SENATORS
ADLAI E. STEVENSON, III,
AND CHARLES H. PERCY - VICTIMS
CONGRESSIONAL ASSASSINATION STATUTE,
EXTORTION

On February 3, 1974, an individual who identified himself as [REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois, telephonically contacted the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, located at 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. This individual stated that he had been contacted the prior week about his threatening Adlai E. Stevenson. At this point in the conversation, he became angered and made repeated remarks that if something was not done for him, "a whole lot of people are going to get it". He stated that everyone had shortchanged him with reference to his employment.

On February 4, 1974, an individual who identified himself as [REDACTED] telephonically contacted the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, on two occasions. He stated that he had contacted the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Attorney's Office a number of times to complain about his labor relations case being ignored. He stated that since his complaints had been ignored, "it will be very unwise for Senators Percy or Stevenson to show their faces at public gatherings or meetings". When asked whether he was making a threat, this individual stated, "You can take it any damn way you want to".

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

89-2766-6
ENCLOSURE

[REDACTED] ALSO KNOWN AS;
ET AL

On February 4, 1974, Assistant United States Attorney [REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois, advised an individual identifying himself as [REDACTED] telephonically contacted him at the United States Attorney's Office. During the conversation, [REDACTED] demanded relief and stated that if he, referring to Senator Stevenson, shows his face in public, he ([REDACTED]) would do his thing. Assistant United States Attorney [REDACTED] advised that these threats do not constitute a Federal violation since they are not in interstate commerce and do not fall within the meaning of Title 18, Section 876 (Extortion) or Section 351 (Congressional Assassination) of the United States Code. Assistant United States Attorney [REDACTED] stated he contacted Senator Stevenson's Chicago Office advising them of the additional threats and suggesting relief through local prosecution.

On February 4, 1974, Special Agent [REDACTED], United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois, was advised of the telephone threats against United States Senators Stevenson and Percy made by [REDACTED] on February 3 and 4, 1974.

On February 5, 1974, Sergeant [REDACTED] Security Section, Intelligence Division, Chicago Police Department, was orally advised of threats made by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] against United States Senators Percy and Stevenson. Sergeant [REDACTED] was advised that [REDACTED]'s threats included a threat made on January 21, 1974, that he would kill Senator Stevenson. Sergeant [REDACTED] was further advised that these threats do not constitute a Federal violation.